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and German; and more or less of the discussion pertains to matters of method. The most constructive part of the book (pp. 291-3) is the statement of the theory that the material of consciousness or the stuff out of which mind is made is ultimately homogeneous. The affections are of the same general sort as sensations, only they are not developed into them. The affections might thus be called undeveloped sensations but for a verbal difficulty. The peripheral organs of feeling are the free afferent nerve-endings distributed among the inner organs of the body, and these endings represent a lower level of development than the specialized receptive organs. "Had mental development been carried further, pleasantness and unpleasantness might have become sensations; in all likelihood would have been differentiated, each of them, into a large number of sensations. Had our physical development been carried further we might have had a corresponding increase in the number of internal sense-organs." This explains the obscurity of feeling. Affective processes are those whose development has been arrested. The feelings never report the tone of the bodily system from which they proceed and can only vary between the terms good and bad. These reports vary in degree but cannot in kind. And, finally, this theory explains the introspective resemblance between affections and organic sensations. (This note will not preclude longer or more adequate review later.)

Notes on the Development of a Child; II. The Development of the Senses in the first Three Years of Childhood, by MILICENT WASHBURN SHINN. University Press, Berkeley, July, 1907. 258 p. (Univ. of Cal. Pub.)

This long delayed publication is most welcome to those interested in this department of work. It shows that the author's observations and her inferences therefrom and also her reading upon these subjects have been no less careful than upon the topics upon which she has previously published. As an observer Miss Shinn is past master. One cannot, however, but wish that her reading and thought in the line of comparing what others have written upon the subject were a little more developed. As it is, her work is a contribution of really more original acumen, diligence, and scientific value than Preyer's, but after all the work that has been done there ought to be certain, at least tentative, conclusions drawn and at least provisional summaries of results up to date, with perhaps definite statements of problems next in order. The absence of this we consider the chief weakness in Miss Shinn's paper.

Social Psychology—An Outline and Source Book, by EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS. Macmillan Co., New York, 1908. 366 p.

In this book, extensive rather than intensive, the author first treats of the nature of social psychology; then suggestibility, its relations to sex, politics, public opinion; then crowds (the individual wilts and thought is arrested), the Kentucky revival, non-morality of crowds; comparison of city and country. In the chapter on the mob mind, crazes and fads, children's crusade, Milan's women's crusade, Mrs. Nation, stampede, financial crazes, are discussed. Prophylactics must make us crank-proof. Sane teachers and the classics, avoidance of sensational newspapers, country life, familism, ownership, pride, love, avoidance of yellow religion, are sanative. Then follow chapters on fashions, nature of conventionality in which effects of caste are discussed, snobbery, stigma on toil, the spirit of the age, why it is unwomanly for women to use stimulants, etc. In the eighth chapter the laws of conventional imitation are discussed along with the flagellants, dancing mania, jumpers, spread of disease, drunks, sex

inflammability, contagiousness of ideas, Tarde's law, the Americanization of Porto Ricans, late marriages, child emancipation, aristocracies, power-holders, pace-setters, dollarocracy, barbarizing influences of the smart set, high potential of the city, spread of ideas of equality, custom, historic continuity, Western spirit, etiquette or sway of custom in ancestor worship, social isolation, sedentary life, anarchism, schools and movements in philosophy, art, the curative power of free discussion and polemics, results of conflict, union, deadlocks, compromises, feuds, the relations between public opinion and social tradition, why an equilibrium is not reached.

The Mental Recreations of the Mental Nurse, by R. JONES, M. D.
The Journal of Mental Science, July, 1908.

Dr. Jones pleads for periods of complete change of thought for mental nurses. There should be pensions and several weeks annually for vacation, with at least weekly outings through the year, because recently nursing has become far more exacting and involves more risks, troubles, and anxieties. The required training is longer, the degree of efficiency higher. There ought to be physical and also mental recreations, *e. g.*, golf and bridge. The nurse must keep up hope, for her buoyancy sustains the patient. Reading aloud is an important art, and there are nurses' reading circles, presses and a syllabus. Musical culture, interest in pictures upon the wall, healthful ideas generally, the cultivation of the kodak, and perhaps, especially, a thorough religious spirit. All these are important.

Manual of Psychiatry, by J. ROGUES DE FURSAC. Translated by A. J. Rosanoff. Second American from second French edition, revised and enlarged. John Wiley & Son, N. Y., 1908. 406 p.

This writer is very friendly to the new classification of mental diseases introduced by Kraepelin. Most cases indeed, when carefully examined, can be assigned to some of his groups, although of course there are difficulties. The first part treats of general psychiatry, with chapters on etiology, symptomatology, and the practice of psychiatry; while the second part deals with special psychiatry—deliria of infectious origin, psychoses of exhaustion, acute alcoholic intoxication, chronic alcoholism, chronic intoxication by the alkaloids, psychosis of auto-intoxication, acute and subacute thyrogenic psychosis, dementia præcox, chronic delusional insanity, general paresis, disorders due to organic cerebral affections, psychosis of involution, manic-depressive insanity of various types, reasoning insanity (Kraepelin's paranoia), and constitutional psychopathies or mental disorders of epilepsy and of hysteria, and arrests of mental development. The work certainly has the advantage of being brief and lucid.

The Borderland of Epilepsy, by WILLIAM R. GOWERS. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia, 1907. 118 p. (Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System, 3rd Series.)

The author has for years kept a special list of all his border-land cases that were near epilepsy but not of it, and he here presents a collective and more or less systematic study of these cases. The symptoms are fainting, syncope, vagal and vaso-vagal attacks, tetanoid spasms, sudden vertigo often involving loss of sight, consciousness, and sense of impulsion, attacks during sleep, pseud-aural border-line epilepsy. He gives a whole chapter to migraine—its alternations, premonitory symptoms, isolated, prodromic symptoms, during pain, somnolence, elaborate premonitory symptoms, night terrors, somnambulism, half-waking states and narcolepsy. These matters are discussed with the author's characteristic good sense and judgment.